

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

VOLUME 3.—NO. 15.

FORT WAYNE, IA., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1842.

WHOLE NUMBER, 895.

THOMAS TIGAR,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.
THE THIRD STORY OF BARNETT & HANNA'S
NEW BUILDING, COLUMBIA STREET.

TERMS:

\$2.00 PER PAPER IN ADVANCE
\$1.50 IF PAID WITHIN SIX MONTHS.
\$2.00 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

ALL Letters on business must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.
Advertisements inserted for Ten cents per line for three weeks—Five cents for each three subsequent insertions, when consisting of 10 lines or over; but no advertisement inserted for less than \$1. Job Work done on the usual terms.

THE MUSE.

THE NEEDLE.

BY WORDSWORTH.

The gay belles of fashion may boast of excellency.

In waltz or cotillion—at waltz or quadrille;
And seek admiration by vauntingly telling

Of drawing, and painting, and musical skill;

But give me the fair one, in country or city,
Whose home and its duties are dear to her

heart,

Who cheerfully warbles some jocundity,

While plying the needle with exquisite art;

The bright little needle—the swift little needle

The needle directed by beauty and art.

If Love have a potent, a magical token,

A talisman, ever resistless and true—

A charm that is never eraded or broken,

A witchery certain the heart to subdue—

The this—his armory never has furnished

So keen and towering or polished a dart,

Let beauty direct it, so pointed and burnish'd,

And o'er it is certain of touching the heart.

Be wise, then ye maidens, nor seek admiration,

By dressing for conquest, and flinging with

all;

You never, whate'er be your fortune or station,

Appear half so lovely at route or at ball,

As gaily convened at a work-covered table,

Each cheerfully active and playing her part,

Beginning the task with a song or a fable,

And plying the needle with exquisite art,

The bright little needle—the swift little needle

The needle directed by beauty and art.

The following beautiful lines were written to a Lady's Album by the Rev. Mr. MAFFIT.

DARK-EYED ONE.

Dark-eyed one—dark-eyed one—the voice of

thy love,

Lo melody flows from the Eden above.

The King on his throne, in the palace of light,

Would woo thee from sorrow, bereavement and

bright.

A gem he would make thee, his crown to adorn,

More bright than a star on the brow of the

morning.

Ob haste at his bidding, he calls thee his bride;

Touch the sceptre of love and rest by his side.

On the air he bath flung the songs of the blast,

The skies are illumined where the heart strikes

rest;

The voices of Heavens in rich harmony swell,

To break the enchantments of earth's ayre

spell;

Oh waste not the moments so precious and few,

Come now while the rose-tree is spangled with

dew;

The hymn of the harpers now calls thee away;

Dark-eyed one—dark-eyed one—no longer de-

lay.

Dark-eyed one—dark eyed one—the emerald

gates.

Are dazzling in splendor where Jesus awaits

The tidings of joy, that thy vows are all made,

And thy heart's purest off'rings on Calvary laid;

Oh list to his wooing, and gladly arise,

To a crown and a kingdom in happier skies.

The spirits of Paradise bend from above;

Dark-eyed one—dark eyed one—oh fly to thy

Love.

ANOTHER "EXCELLENT CLAY SONG."

From the Kentucky Yeoman.

PARODY ON AN ORIGINAL SONG BY A LADY.

Air—"Auld Lang Syne,"

No vain regrets nor errors past,

Can cast our ship away;

We'll nail our colors to the mast,

And down with Harry Clay,

From him all treason must be feared,

Our cause he will betray;

Let Johnson's standard then be reared,

And down with Harry Clay.

For vain abstractions fill his head,

And lead his heart astray;

And every noble promise made,

Is broke by Harry Clay.

Then let not treason's hated form

Old Tecumseh's friends dismay;

They'll gather strength to breast the storm,

And Veto Harry Clay.

Strive bravely for one effort more,

Our motto we'll display,

Our native shore we will protect,

And down with Harry Clay.

And for our gallant chieftain, brave,

Pledge we our faith to-day,

In weal or woe, no pleasure know,

Till beat is Harry Clay.

CHORUS.

Till beat is Harry Clay, my Boys,

Till beat is Harry Clay;

In weal or woe, no pleasure know,

Till beat is Harry Clay.

Daville, Ky., July 25, 1842.

THE NON-PAYING SUBSCRIBERS.

The subscribers to the Sentinel would oblige

us by making immediate payment of their sub-

scription. We are rather pushed for money just

now; and as the amount due from each individ-

ual is but small, while collectively it amounts

to a large sum, they might easily, by a combi-

nation, help us considerably, without feelin-

it much themselves. We hope they will give us a lift this time, as it is not often that we trouble them with dues. The expenses of publishing so large a paper as the Sentinel are necessarily very heavy, and nothing but prompt payment will sustain us in the undertaking. Since we have been in the office, the whole amount received for the Sentinel is not half enough to pay for the paper we have used. Our readers must be aware that we cannot stand this way of doing business much longer. We shall be under the necessity of discontinuing all papers not paid for before the end of the present year, as we must endeavor to reduce our expenditures within our income.

Products will be taken in payment, at its market value.

We will also take the old Scrub, for two years subscription to the Sentinel; or on Printing or advertising accounts at the rate of 75 cents to the dollar, but no change given.

We have a few hundred dollars due us for printing and advertising, which ought to be paid for without delay. This is generally considered as a cash job, and is in fact our chief reliance for defraying incidental expenses; we have charged the lowest cash prices for it, and it ought in justice to be paid forthwith.

It will soon be necessary to lay in a winter's supply of paper, ink, &c. for the means of doing which we must depend on those who are indebted to us. There are some minor affairs also which our friends should take into consideration such, for instance, as bank debts, journeyman's wages, food and clothing, rent, taxes, &c. which all require a little of the needful. We have tried the plan of "working for nothing and finding ourself" quite long enough. We can solemnly assure our friends it "ain't what it is cracked up to be."

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES.
ACCOMPANYING

A TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

I have the satisfaction to communicate to the Senate the results of the negotiations recently had in this city with the British Minister, special and extraordinary.

These results comprise:

1st. A Treaty to settle and define their boundaries between the territories of the United States and the possessions of her Britannic Majesty in North America for the suppression of the African slave trade, and the surrender of criminals, fugitives from justice in certain cases.

2d. A correspondence on the subject of the interference of the Colonial authorities of the British West Indies with American merchant vessels driven by stress of weather, or carried by violence into the ports of those colonies.

3d. A correspondence upon the subject of the attack and destruction of the steamboat Caroline.

4th. A correspondence on the subject of impressment.

If the treaty shall receive the approbation of the Senate, it will terminate a difference respecting boundary which has long subsisted between the two governments—has been the subject of several ineffectual attempts at settlement, and has sometimes led to great irritation, not without danger of disturbing the existing peace. Both the United States and the states more immediately concerned, have entertained no doubt of the validity of the American title to all the territory which has been in dispute; but that title was controverted, and the government of the United States had agreed to make the dispute a subject of arbitration. One arbitration had been actually had, but had failed to settle the controversy; and it was found at the commencement of last year, that a correspondence had been progressing between the two governments for a joint commission, with an ultimate reference to an umpire or arbitrator, with authority to make a final decision. That correspondence, however, had been retarded by various occurrences, and had come to no definite result when the special mission of Lord Ashburton was announced. The movement on the part of England afforded, in the judgment of the Executive, a favorable opportunity for making an attempt to settle this long existing controversy by some agreement or treaty, without further reference to arbitration. It seemed entirely proper that if this purpose were entertained, consultation should be had with the authorities of the states of Maine and Massachusetts.—Letters, therefore, of which copies are here-with communicated, were addressed to the Governor of those states, suggesting that commissioners should be appointed by each of them, respectively, to repair to this city and confer with the authorities of this government, on a line by agreement or compromise, with its equivalents and compensations. This suggestion was met by both states in a spirit of candor and patriotism, and promptly complied with. Four commissioners on the part of Maine, and three on the part of Massachusetts, all persons of distinction and high character, were duly appointed and commissioned, and lost no time in presenting themselves at the seat of the government of the United States. These commissioners have been in correspondence with this government during the period of the discussions; have enjoyed its confidence and freest communications; have aided the general object with their counsel and advice, and in the end, have unanimously signified their assent to the line proposed in the treaty.

Ordinarily it would be no easy task to reconcile and bring together such a variety of interests in a matter as itself difficult and perplexed; but the efforts of the government in attempting to accomplish this desirable object, have been seconded and sustained by a spirit of accommodation and conciliation on the part of the states concerned, to which much of the success of these efforts is to be ascribed.

Connected with the settlement of the line of the Northeastern Boundary, so far as it respects the states of Maine and Massachusetts, is the continuation of that line along the highlands to the Northwestern most head

of Connecticut river. Which of the sources of that stream is entitled to this character, has been matter of controversy and of some interest to the State of New Hampshire. The King of the Netherlands decided the main branch to be the northwesternmost head of the Connecticut. This did not satisfy the claim of New Hampshire. The line agreed to in the present treaty follows the highlands to the head of Hall's stream and thence down that river, embracing the whole claim of New Hampshire and establishing her title to 100,000 acres of territory, more than she would have had by the decision of the King of the Netherlands.

By the treaty of 1783, the line is to proceed down the Connecticut river to the 45th parallel of north latitude.

where the St. Lawrence to the outlet of Lake Superior, is invariably to be drawn through the middle of their main channel.

Such a line, if extended according to the initial terms of the treaty, would it is obvious occasionally intersect islands. The manner in which the commissioners of the two governments dealt with this difficult subject may be seen in their report. But where the line, thus following the middle of the river, or water course, did not meet with islands, yet it was liable sometimes to leave the only practicable navigable channel altogether on one side.

The treaty made no provision for the common use of the waters by the citizens and subjects of both countries.

It has happened, therefore, in a few instances, that the use of the river, in particular places, would be greatly diminished, to one party or the other, if in fact, there was not a choice in the use of channels and passes. Thus at the Long Sault in the St. Lawrence, a dangerous passage practicable only for boats, the only safe run is between the Long Sault islands and Barnhardt's island, all which belong to the United States on the one side and the American shore on the other. On the other hand, by far the best passage for vessels of any depth of water, from Lake Erie into the Detroit River is between Bois Blanc, a British island, and the Canadian shore. So again there are several channels or passages, of different degrees of facility and usefulness, between the several islands in the river St. Clair, at or near its entry into the lake of that name. In these three cases, the treaty provides that all the several channels and passes, shall be free and open to the use of the citizens and subjects of both parties.

The treaty obligations subsisting between the two countries for the suppression of the African slave trade, and the complaints made to the Government within the last three or four years, many of them but too well founded, of the visitation, seizure and detention of American vessels on that coast by British cruisers, could not but form a delicate and highly important part of the negotiations which have now been held.

The early and prominent part which the Government of the United States has taken for the abolition of this unlawful and inhuman traffic, is well known. By the tenth article of the treaty of Ghent, it is declared that the traffic in slaves is irreconcileable with the principles of humanity and justice, and that both His Majesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition; and it is therefore agreed that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavors to accomplish so desirable an object. The Government of the United States has by law declared the African slave trade piracy; and at its suggestion other nations have made similar enactments.

It has not been wanting in honest and zealous efforts, made in conformity with the wishes of the whole country, to accomplish the entire abolition of the traffic in slaves upon the African coast; but these efforts and those of other countries, directed to the same end, have proved unsuccessful.

Treaties are known to have been entered into some years ago between England and France, by which the former power, which was then the most powerful in the world, had endeavored to seize and bring into its dominions, the African station, was authorized to seize and bring in for adjudication vessels found in the slave trade under the French flag.

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EXTRA LETTERS ON BUSINESS, MUST BE POST PAID,
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ADVERTISEMENTS INTENDED FOR FORT WAYNE, FOR
LINE FOR THREE WEEKS.—FIVE CENTS FOR EACH LINE,
SUBSEQUENT INTEGATIONS, WHEN CONSISTING OF 10 LINES
OR LESS; OR ADVERTISEMENT INTENDED FOR FORT
WAYNE, FOR ONE LINE, 25 CENTS.

JOHNSON'S JOB WORK, DONE ON THE USUAL TERMS.

THE MUSE.

THE NEEDLE.

BY WORKSWOMAN.

The gay belles of fashion may boast of excell-
ing.

In wifely or cotton—at white or quadri-
le And seek admiration by vainly toiling.

Of drawing, and painting, and musical skill;
But give me the fair one, in country or city,

Whose home and its duties are dear to her
heart;

Wholesomely warbles song justly chanted,

While plying the needle with exquisite art;

The bright little needle—the swift little needle;

The needle directed by beauty and art.

If Love have a potent, a magical token;

A talisman, even realities are broken;

A charm that is never broken or broken;

A wifely certain the heart; to subdue—

The old, the armory never has furnished

So keen and unerring or pointed a dart;

Let beauty direct it, so pointed and burnish'd;

And oft it is certain of touching the heart.

Be wise, then ye maidens, nor such admiration,

By drawing for conquest, and biring will

all;

You never, whate'er be your fortune or station,

Appear half so lovely at route or at bair,

As gaily convened at a work-corrected table;

Each cheerfully active and playing her part,

Beginning the task with a song or a table,

And plying the needle—dear swift little needle;

The needle directed by beauty and art.

The following beautiful lines were written in

a Lady's Album by the Rev. Mr. MAPPIN.

DARK-EYED ONE.

Dark-eyed one—dark-eyed one—the robes of

the Love,

In melody flows from the Eden above.

The King on his throne, in the palace of light;

Would 'twere thou from sorrow, bereavement and

night;

A gem would make thee, his crown to adorn;

More bright than a star on the brow of the morn.

Oh haste to his bidding, he calls thee his bride;

Touch the sceptre of love and rest by his side;

On the air he hath sung the songs of the blust;

The stars are illumined where the heart strucken

rest;

The voice of Heaven in rich harmony swell,

To break the enchantments of earth's Ayre;

spell;

Oh waste not the moments so precious and fair;

Come now while the rose-tint is spangled with

dew;

The hymn of the harpers now calls thee away;

Dark-eyed one—dark-eyed one—no longer de-
lay.

Dark-eyed one—dark-eyed one—the emerald

gates

Are dazzling in splendor where Jesus awaits

The tidings of joy, that thy woes are all made,

And thy bair's pure off'rings on Calvary laid;

Oh list to his wounding, and gladly arise,

To a crown and a kingdom in happier skies;

The spirit of Paradise beat from above;

Dark-eyed one—dark-eyed one—oh fly to thy

Love.

ANOTHER—EXCELLENT CLAY SONG.

From the Kentucky Yeoman.

PARODY ON AN ORIGINAL SONG BY

A LADY.

Am—"Gold Lang Sine,"

No vain regrets nor errors past,

Can cast our ship away;

Well sail our course to the mast,

And down with Harry Clay,

From him all treason must be feared,

Our cause he will betray,

Let Justice's standards then be raised,

And down with Harry Clay,

For vain abstractions fill his head,

And lead his heart astray;

And every woful promise made,

Is broke by Harry Clay,

Then let not treason's bated form;

Our Kentucky friends dismay;

They'll gather strength to break the storm,

And Veto Harry Clay.

Strive bravely for one effort more,

Our motto will display,

Our native shore we will protect,

And down with Harry Clay,

And for our gallant chieftain, brave,

Pledge we our faith to-day,

In weal or woe, no pleasure know,

Till last is Harry Clay;

comes.

Till last is Harry Clay, my Boys,

Till last is Harry Clay;

In weal or woe, no pleasure know,

Till last is Harry Clay.

Davville, Ky., July 25, 1842.

TO NON-PAYING SUBSCRIBERS.

The subscribers to the Sentinel would oblige

us by making immediate payment of their sub-
scription.

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now; and as the amount due from each individual is but small, while collectively it amounts

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Thus at the Long Sault, in the St. Lawrence, a dangerous passage practicable

only for boats, the only safe run is between the Long Sault islands and Barnard's isle, and all which belong to the United States on the one side and the Americans shore on the other. On the other hand, by the best passage for vessels of any depth of water, from Lake Erie into the Detroit River, or between Isle Blanche, a British island, and the Canadian shore. So again there are several channels or passes, of different degrees of facility and usefulness, between the several islands in the river St. Clair, at or near its outlet into the lake of that name. In these cases, the treaty provides that all the several channels and passes, shall be free and open to the use of the citizens and subjects of both parties.

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The early and prominent part which the Government of the United States has taken for the abolition of this unlawful and inhuman traffic, is well known. By the tenth article of the treaty of Ghent, it is declared that the traffic in slaves is irreconcileable with the principles of humanity and justice, and that both His Majesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, and it is therefore agreed that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavors to accomplish so desirable an object. The Government of the United States has by law declared the African slave trade piracy, and it is suggested that the same may be done by a violation of the territory of the United States. The letter of the British Minister, while he attempted to justify that violation, upon the ground of preventing and overruling necessarily, admits nevertheless, that even if it could be done, as appears to be the case, in the correspondence now submitted, it was accompanied by a violation of the territory of the United States. The letter of the British Minister, while he attempted to justify that violation, upon the ground of preventing and overruling necessarily, admits nevertheless, that even if it could be done, as appears to be the case, in the correspondence now submitted, it was accompanied by a violation of the territory of the United States. The letter of the British Minister, while he attempted to justify that violation, upon the ground of preventing and overruling necessarily, admits nevertheless, that even if it could be done, as appears to be the case, in the correspondence now submitted, it was accompanied by a violation of the territory of the United States. 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van, Joseph G. Marshall, Mr. Bright, Mr. McClure and others, that sustained him. Those highly respectable citizens of Madison had been acquainted with Beckwith for 18 months; had lived in the same community with him; had heard times without number all the complaints and charges of Mr. Hendricks of his brother the Ex-Governor, which were ever made known to me; and yet it seems they gave to their complaints so little credit, or consequence that they came before the Board only three months before Beckwith's dismissal and expressed under oath their entire confidence in him. Why then does Mr. C. also hold Judge Sullivan, Mr. Marshall and Mr. Bright, together with the whole Board of Internal Improvement "highly culpable for not heeding the information given them of Beckwith's rascality?" For there is no one of these twelve gentlemen, as he well knows, but must have heard all the complaints and charges (or information as he calls it) that were ever made to me. And as several of these gentleman resided at the very scene of the difficulty, their knowledge of all the incidents and their personal acquaintance with Beckwith was much more intimate than mine.

It is a public misfortune that these witnesses—the neighbors of Beckwith—the members of the Board of Internal Improvement, and myself, were all alike unable to discover the concealed dishonesty of purpose, of this engineer previous to the perpetration of his frauds, for then the State would have saved the amount of those frauds. I am not aware however, of having had any means of discovering that lurking dishonesty of intention, superior to the other gentlemen named.

In the following extracts from the record of the committee (page 570) my reasons for not sooner dismissing Beckwith are summed up. I prefer that the public and not Mr. Chamberlain should judge of their sufficiency.

"I have stated that Beckwith was virtually dismissed about the last of April 1839, which was one year and seven months after I first took a general charge of the road. I did not advise his dismissal earlier for the reasons:

"First, That previous to that time I had no reason to suspect him of dishonesty. The only charges made against him, as will be seen from the testimony of Messrs. Bright, Marshall, and other citizens of Madison, were those preferred by Mr. Hendricks, and these were principally for *too low monthly estimates*, a complaint which is so common amongst contractors, especially when their work is in a rough and ill shapen condition, and which is so sure to be corrected, in the final estimate that it excites very little attention. There is perhaps no line in the state on which complaints of low estimates have not been made against the engineer, though there were none, it is true, that were pressed with so much earnestness or with such appearance of a persecuting spirit as those made by Mr. Hendricks. In truth it may be said that complaints of too small estimates are rather calculated to prevent any suspicion of corruption on the part of the engineer. If an engineer is without principle and is disposed to profit by his station, or to make himself popular with the contractors, we would naturally suppose that he would make liberal rather than scanty estimates. It will be seen therefore although Beckwith proved afterwards to be dishonest, yet up to the spring of 1839, there was nothing calculated to excite the suspicion that he was wronging the state, nor was any such suspicion expressed by any one, so far as my knowledge extends. The nature of the charge made by Mr. Hendricks, (and he was the only one asking his removal) as well as the temper in which they were made, were well calculated to prevent any such suspicion.

I did not consider it my duty to advise his dismissal for the reasons:

"Secondly. That the charge of withholding estimates from Mr. Hendricks, further than might readily occur unintentionally considering the character of the work, was not proved. Although I could not find time myself to measure Mr. Hendricks' section, yet, T. A. Morris, was twice sent to that line for that purpose, once in July 1838 and once in December of the same year. His estimates as reported to me and to the board, disclosed no essential error in those of Beckwith, nor did Mr. Morris see any reason as he has stated, to suspect Mr. Beckwith of any wrong intention. If an engineer should be guilty of attempting to oppress or injure a contractor by withholding what was due, this would be sufficient ground for his removal. But this, though charged by Mr. Hendricks against Beckwith, was not proved, or at least no sufficient evidence of it came to my knowledge. No doubt Mr. Hendricks supposed this to be the fact, but the estimates of Mr. Morris a disinterested person entirely competent to measure the work, was the best evidence.

I did not advise his dismissal prior to the spring of 1839 for the reason:

"Thirdly. That his conduct was twice investigated by the Board of Internal Improvement—once in June, 1838, and once in January, 1839, only a few months before he was dismissed, and was at each time unanimously acquitted by the judgment of the board, after hearing all the charges and the proof which Mr. Hendricks thought proper to allege. The testimony of Alex. F. Morrison and James Morrison will show that his acquittal was in no way the result of any influence from me, further than the just weight of my testimony. And here it might be enquired, why is the whole responsibility of retaining Beckwith placed upon me, when the weight of the decision of the board was twice given in his favor, after hearing all the charges and evidence which were ever submitted to me? The appointment of resident engineer was a power exercised jointly by the board and myself. I never appointed or removed one without the concurrence of the acting commissioner on the line. Had I suspected him of dishonesty, I should of course have promptly dismissed him without consultation with any one.

I did not advise his dismissal sooner for the reason:

"Fourthly. That so far as I could learn, the public sentiment on the line and at Madison, during the year 1838, was in favor of his continuance, with very few exceptions. The

influential business men at Madison, so far as they expressed any wish upon the subject were generally in his favor—some of whom, as late as March, 1839, expressed a strong wish for his continuance, stating that they believed him to have been persecuted by Mr. Hendricks. The expression given by the two Representatives from Jefferson county before the board in January, 1839, was considered sufficient evidence of public sentiment in that vicinity.

I will remark here, that my acquaintance with Beckwith was only an official acquaintance. With his personal character I had no other means of becoming acquainted than what was afforded by a visit to his line four or five times a year."

Now one I presume will fall into the error of supposing that it is the merits or demerits of Beckwith which forms the subject of the present controversy. That he was not summarily brought to justice was not the fault of any State officer, but of the deputy Sheriff who suffered him to escape. The difference between Mr. C. and the other four members of the committee, appears to be this, that he strives to fix blame upon a public officer for lacking the ability to read the heart of a subordinate, and thus detecting corruption when no indication of it was brought to light; while the committee seem to have acted upon the principle that a correct judgment of character from all the evidence that can be gathered by diligent inquiry, is all that can be required of an officer intrusted with the appointment of others. The evidence published proves this to be precisely the issue which Mr. C. has thought proper to make with the committee. Between them let the public judge.

J. L. WILLIAMS.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1842.

FOR PRESIDENT
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

(Subject to the decision of a National Convention.)

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Dr. C. V. N. LENT, of Wabash co. is a Candidate for Principal Clerk of the House of Representatives. He is well qualified for the situation, and as this part of the country has hitherto been neglected in the distribution of offices, we hope his claims will not be overlooked.

We learn by the Goshen Democrat, that E. M. Chamberlain, Esq. will be a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney of the 9th Judicial Circuit.

Dr. W. H. Ellis, editor of the Goshen Democrat, will be a candidate for the office of Enrolling Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the ensuing session of the Indiana Legislature.

The report of the death of Mr. Wheeler, representative from Marshall and Fulton, was a mistake. It was Mrs. Wheeler, his wife, who died.

CP We have carefully read ALMIRA's long communication, but are totally unable to see its drift. However ungallant we may seem, we must decline inserting it. Compassion to our readers induces us to spare them the infliction of its perusal.

LARD OIL.—We learn by our exchange papers that the demand for this article is steadily increasing, and that wherever it has been used it has fully answered the most sanguine expectations.

The three manufactories in Cincinnati are doing an extensive business, and meet a ready sale for all they can make. Contracts have been made to furnish the general government with several thousand gallons to be used in light

houses and on board the national vessels; several of the New England manufacturers have

also contracted for large quantities of it. For machinery it is said to be superior to any other kind of oil in use, and for burning it is fully equal to the best sperm oil. It is now we believe clearly ascertained that the French have been acquainted with the secret of making it for some years, and that a large portion of what was supposed to be olive oil, with which they have obligingly supplied us, was in reality made from lard furnished by ourselves.

The method of manufacturing is very simple. The lard is decomposed by adding, while it is in a boiling state, a small quantity of alcohol, which precipitates the solid portion of it, (called stearine) and leaves the oil clear and fit for use. The stearine is then pressed to squeeze all the oil from it, and is again melted and subjected to a very heavy pressure which renders it solid; it is then made into candle equal in every respect to the best sperm. The oil can be afforded at wholesale for 50 cents a gallon, and the candles for 25 cents a pound. The cheapness of this article will bring them into general use, and entirely supersede sperm. The hogs will soon root up the whale fisheries. The masts and yards of the Yankee whalers must give place to the mast of the western forest and the hog-yards of the hoosier farmers. This new use to which lard may be applied will be of incalculable advantage to the west. Pork is our great staple, and by thus increasing the demand for it, the market will be rendered more steady and the price better.

We see it announced that preparations are on foot for commencing the business in Indianapolis, Mishawaka, and other places. It strikes us that Fort Wayne would be an eligible point for this manufacture. The raw material could be

procured here in any quantity, and our facilities for exporting the oil, are very great. The business would doubtless be profitable to those engaged in it, and advantageous to the country.

To any person wishing to embark in it, the following advertisement, which we copy from the State Sentinel, may be of service:

Lard Oil and Candles.—A person who has a practical knowledge of the cheapest as well as all other modes of the manufacture of Lard Oil, Stearine, and Chemical Wax Candles, with the very recent improvements, is desirous to locate in the State.

Any persons wishing to avail themselves of his services or knowledge, can address, post paid, "J. G." care of Hon. J. W. Allen, Columbus, Ohio.

Clay Barber at Dayton.—\$90,000 Whigs in Council.—A great Whig gathering was held in Dayton last week, ostensibly to greet Mr. Clay, and incidentally, perhaps, to introduce a number of pipe-layers into the state to vote at the election next Tuesday. Mr. Clay addressed the assemblage for about two hours. J. Q. Adams, who acquired some notoriety a few months ago, by his attempts to destroy the Union, was invited, but did not attend. The meeting nominated Henry Clay for President, and "honest" John Davis, of Massachusetts, for Vice President.

It is the same "honest" patriot who threw up his cap and huzzed when he heard that the British had destroyed the American capitol, in the last war. The Cincinnati Gazette states the number present at 130,000, while the Cincinnati Times magnifies them to 250,000! and a gentleman who was present, and was in this city a day or two ago, reduces them to 25 or 30,000. As it appears to be all guess work, we have left the number blank, and our readers may fill it to suit themselves. We think it likely there were "upwards of a good many" there, a right smart chance of whom would probably have been much better at home, attending to their business, and saving their money to support their families, or pay their debts.

A similar parade, on a smaller scale, was to take place in Indianapolis on Wednesday last.

New Post Offices.—Post offices have been established at Marey, Lagrange Co., and Cole's Mills, Miami Co.

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New Paper.—Mr. C. W. Hutchens has commenced a democratic paper at Lawrenceburg, called the Gazette. Mr. H. is a talented editor, deserving a liberal support. He formerly published the Western Argus in the same place, but was obliged to discontinue it, because his subscribers neglected to pay up. We wish him better success this time.

The Franklin Bank of Columbus has resumed

specie payments, and its notes are now at par in Cincinnati.

The banks in Virginia have resumed specie payments. There was no excitement nor run

on any of the banks; the amount of specie paid out by all the banks in Richmond did not exceed \$1000.

State Bank of Illinois and Bank of Illinois at

Shawneetown are 62½ discount in Cincinnati. An

order has recently been issued by the executive

of Illinois, directing the collectors not to receive

them for tax.

Jeffersonville Canal.—The Cincinnati Republic

an is directing public attention to the impor

tance of the projected canal round the Falls

of the Ohio, on the Indiana side. It calls loudly

on the next Congress to take the matter into

consideration. After the millions which have

been expended by the general government on

the sea-board, in making and improving harbors,

we think it would be no more than justice to the

west if Congress would make an appropriation

for this truly national and much needed work.

TREASURY NOTES.—We have received

the following table of interest on State

Script from the office of the Treasurer of

State.—*State Sentinel.*

Messrs. Editors:—For the convenience

of tax payers and collectors, the following

table has been compiled, showing the amount

of interest to be allowed on treasury notes

received in payment of taxes for 1842:

\$50 notes of date 20 April, 1840, \$7 58

" " 20 Sept. " 6 33

" " 10 Feb. 1841, " 5 17

\$5 " 20 April, 1840, " 76

" " 20 Sept. " 63

" " 10 Feb. 1841, " 52

" " 1 April, " 48

" " 1 May, " 45

" " 1 June, " 43

" " 1 July, " 40

" " 1 Sept, " 35

" " 1 Oct, " 32

" " 1 Nov, " 30

" " 1 Dec, " 27

" " 1 Jan, 1842, " 25

" " 1 April 5 p. c. b'k " 15

" " 1 May " 12

" " 1 June, " 10

" " 1 July, " 8

" " 1 Aug, " 6

All the treasury notes in circulation, whether due or not, will be received for tax

the present year. The interest on the

1 1/4 per cent notes being for the present year

so small, is not thought worth calculating.

County Treasurers are requested to en

close on treasury notes the amount of inter

est allowed on them, and it will save

much time and trouble if they will have

their notes assort according to dates.

A Robber Flogged by a Lady.—Yester

day morning a fellow was found in the

parlor of a lady in Catharine street, under rath

erous suspicious circumstances. The lady

asked him what he wanted, as he looked con

fused, and he answered, "the Doctor." She

told him that was not his business—he said

it was. The lady suspected him for a rob

ber, and shut the door, thus preventing his

escape, and called for help. Her brother in

law came, and they searched the scamp, and

found he had rifled the bureau, and put

the most valuable of its contents into false

pockets which he carried for such purposes.

van, Joseph G. Marshall, Mr. Bright, Mr. McClure and others, that sustained him.— Those highly respectable citizens of Madison had been acquainted with Beckwith for 18 months; had lived in the same community with him; had heard him without number all the complaints and charges of Mr. Hendricks of his brother the Ex-Governor, which were ever made known to me; and yet it seems they gave to their complaints so little credit, or consequence that they came before the Board *only three months before Beckwith's dismissal* and expressed under oath their entire confidence in him. Why then does not Mr. G. also hold Judge Sullivan, Mr. Marshall and Mr. Bright, together with the whole Board of Internal Improvement "highly culpable for not heeding the information given them of Beckwith's roguery?" For there is no one of these twelve gentlemen, as he well knows, but must have heard all the complaints and charges (or information as he calls it) that were ever made to me. And as several of those gentleman resided at the very scene of the difficulty, their knowledge of all the incidents, and their personal acquaintance with Beckwith was much more intimate than mine.

It is a public misfortune that these witnesses—the neighbors of Beckwith—the members of the Board of Internal Improvement, and myself, were all alike unable to discover the concealed dishonesty of purpose, of this engineer previous to the perpetration of his frauds, for then the State would have saved the amount of those funds. I am not aware however, of having had any means of discovering that lurking dishonesty of intention, superior to the other gentlemen named.

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I did not consider it my duty to advise his dismissal for the reasons:

Secondly. That the charge of withholding estimates from Mr. Hendricks, further than might readily occur unintentionally, considering the character of the work, was not proved. Although I could not find time myself to measure Mr. Hendricks' section, yet T. A. Morris, was twice sent to that line for the purpose, once in July 1838, and once in December of the same year.— His estimates as reported to me and to the board, disclosed no essential error in those of Beckwith, nor did Mr. Morris see any reason as he has stated, to suspect Mr. Beckwith of any wrong intention. If an engineer should be guilty of attempting to oppress or injure a contractor by withholding what was due, that would be sufficient ground for his removal. But this, though charged by Mr. Hendricks against Beckwith, was not proved, or at least no sufficient evidence of it came to my knowledge. No doubt Mr. Hendricks supposed this to be the fact, but the estimates of Mr. Morris a disinterested person entirely competent to measure the work, was the best evidence.

I did not advise his dismissal prior to the spring of 1839 for the reason:

Thirdly. That his conduct was twice investigated by the Board of Internal Improvement—once in June, 1838, and once in January, 1839, only a few months before he was dismissed, and was at each time unanimously acquitted by the judgment of the board, after hearing all the charges and the proof of Mr. Hendricks through proper witnesses. The testimony of Alex. F. Morrison and James Morrison will show that his acquittal was in no way the result of any influence from me, further than the just weight of my testimony. And here it might be enquired, why is the whole responsibility of continuing Beckwith placed upon me, when the weight of the decision of the board was twice given in his favor, after hearing all the charges and evidence which were ever submitted to me?

The appointment of resident engineer was a power exercised jointly by the board and myself. I never appointed or removed one without the concurrence of the acting commissioner on the line. Had I suspected him of dishonesty, I should of course have promptly dismissed him without consultation with any one.

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THE FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1842.

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MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

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DENTISTRY.

DR. W. BLACKLEACH, of Cincinnati, would respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Fort Wayne and vicinity, that he will remain at Mr. John Edsall's for a short time; where he will be happy to wait upon any person desirous of availing themselves of his professional services. He is prepared to perform operations in every branch of his profession, in the very best style.

Ladies waited upon at their residence.

Letter to T. H. JOHNSON, Esq. & JUDGE BOR-

DET., Oct. 1, 1842. 14tf

SALE OF TOWN LOTS

IN AUBURN, DE KALB CO.

THE undersigned will sell at the Court house door in Auburn, De Kalb Co., Ia., on Tuesday the first day of November next, the following town lots, numbered 41, 45, 55, 76, 117, 118, 191, 192, 193, 241, 242, 296, 246, 294, and 283.

Also at the Court House door in Decatur, Adams Co., on the 14th day of November next, Lot No. 23, in Monmouth in said county, to commence between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 o'clock P.M. on said days. Terms cash.

R. E. FLEMING,

Assignee of Isaac Parry.

Oct. 7, 1842. 15

DYEING.—ELI E. MURRAY offers his services to the Gentlemen and Ladies of Fort Wayne, in the above business. Experience in eastern establishments in coloring, renders him well qualified to give general satisfaction. Silks, Grecians, Merinos, Cottons and Wollens of every description, from a pair of socks to a cloak or a coverlid will be colored on easy terms, clear of spots and warranted good. Coats, Pants and vests cleaned and colored in proper order. Those favoring him with a call may expect prompt attention, and all articles delivered at the time specified.

Residence on Berry street, Ewing's Addition, in the house formerly occupied by the Messrs. Shantz.

Oct. 1842. 6m15

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Fort Wayne, Oct. 1st, 1842. If not called for before the 1st of January next, they will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A Anthony Ass Armstrong E M Arney Daniel 2 Armstrong Uel B Beaver Daniel S 3 Brooks Wm. H. Brayton George Bryan G D Brindish John Bell George Brindish John Bowne J. L. Brown Thomas Bower George Brubaker Henry Burns Jacob Bain John Buchanan James Bower John Black Goo Nelson Bender David Baldach G Baronor John C Campbell Mrs Eliza Campbell Mrs E C Caskey John Crimmin Patrick Clark Peter Cleary Conrad Esq Coffey Jeremiah Clark John G Collins John C. Caswell Wm Comptard Francis 2 Cotter Ellen Cartwright James M Castlemann Joseph Cooke J. L. D Dean J D 2 Dean Jeremiah D Dilben John Duhne Wm Dowd Albert M Dakes Mr Dondukin Edward E Edwards Arthur Evans P & C F Fagan Henry Ferguson James Freeman Elder Funcher J S Forrest Thos Fisher Benjamin Fairchild Moses Farrelly Philip 2 Fort Wayne Ia G Giles Robert Griggs Mrs Ann Green Jeremiah 2 Green J. R. Griffith John B Graham James P Green Eliza W Hague John E Hill George Hopkins Caleb Hurd Johnathan 2 Harris Sam'l Harding Charles Halada J. D. Hartell Levi J. J. Jauquith J W Jeffry Daniel GERMAN. Christian Kaiser Christian Fibig Christian Linker Heinrich Schone Casel Maier Ernst Hitzman F P Chaser John Chr Gerke Heinrich Bos Wittwe O'Konen John Bender L Koch Conrad and Ludwig Hoffman S. NOEL, P. Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are 'advised.'

NEW GOODS

RECEIVED this day, which will be sold cheaper than ever, at the new cash store.

R. W. TAYLOR.

Oct. 7, 1842. 15



THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in the brick building, three doors west of the Post Office, where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of men's and women's work, suitable for the season. He has just received his full supply of stock from the south and east, and is prepared to manufacture work of all kinds, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Wheat, Corn and Oats will be received at market prices.

C. D. WOOD.

Fort Wayne, Oct. 1, 1842. 6m14

MORE LIGHT.

LARD LAMPS, a new and superior article, for burning Lard, and giving a better light than any other lamp, at considerably less cost, for sale by

ISAAC MARSH.

Oct. 1, 1842. 14

DR. AYRES will attend to the practice of MEDICINE in Fort Wayne and the surrounding country, and will at any hour promptly attend to the calls of those who may thus favor him.

Office one door east of the Post Office.

Sep. 23, 1842. 6m13

Good Paper, exchanged for Script.

A receipt for two years subscription to the Sentinel will be given for a \$5 Script of the old issue. Seventy-five cents on the dollar will be allowed for it, in payment of advertising and printing account.

Oct. 1, 1842. 14

DeKalb Probate Court, August Term, 1842.

State of William Neiterfield.

BE it remembered that on the first judicial day of the said Term, the administrator of said estate came into court and reported that the estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay the debts against the same.

Notice is therefore given to the creditors of said estate to appear on the first day of the next term of said Court, to be held at the house of Worsley Park in the Town of Auburn in said County of DeKalb, on the 2d Monday of November next, and prove their claims, or the same will be postponed in favor of more diligent creditors.

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PROSPECTUS
TO THE NEW VOLUME OF THE
United States Magazine

ART.
Democratic Review.

VOLUME XI., COMMENCING JULY, 1842

J. L. O'BULLIVAN, Editor.

BY an increase in the number of pages, and by an alteration in its typographical arrangements, the quality of matter heretofore furnished to the readers of the Democratic Review, will be increased in the future numbers about

SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

The Editor expects valuable aid to his own efforts, during the course of the coming year, from a number of the most eminent men of the Democratic party. The suggestion that all that is done in the party literary department, to which the same political designation is not to be applied, Among them may be particularly named:

Bancroft, F. J., Cooper, Augustus Kendall, Whittier, Sedgwick, Gilpin, Butler, Farjeon, Godwin, Hawthorne, Daevens, Fauding, A. H., Everett, Brownson, Carpenter, J. L., Stevens, Tilden, Tazewell, Moore, Bryant, C. L., C. J., Loggat, and many others.

The Monthly Financial and Commercial articles, which have frequently been pronounced by the most intelligent critics during the past year to themselves worth the subscription to the work, will be continued from the same able hand.

An arrangement has been made, by which Mr. Brownson will be assisted in the Democratic Review, the latter being furnished to the subscribers of the former, and Mr. Brownson being a frequent and regular contributor to its pages—

It is proper to state, that Mr. Brownson's articles will be marked by his name—though to most readers they would doubtless reveal themselves by their internal evidence. The arrangement is to be made, that every article which has been originally published in the Democratic Review, will be reprinted in every number, expressly for the work, and will be accompanied by a full and detailed notice of the author, and his political designation, if it is known.

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After this explanation, the proprietors of the Ladies' Companion proudly direct attention to the following

Prominent Contributors:

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Among the number of the contributors to the Ladies' Companion, above enumerated, will be paraded the names of many, whose charming productions have given birth to our national literature, and whose reputation is identified with the progress of our country. To this position in the list of letters, to which the paper is so

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We are of the opinion that this magazine is becoming well known, and obtains

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